

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 5. NO. 8.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1907

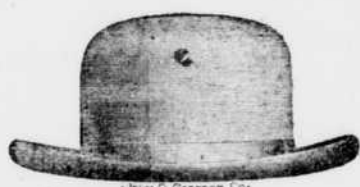
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A NEW TRIBESMAN

The exhibition given by members of the Thlinket tribe of natives at the Red Men's Hall last Saturday night, was attended by a crowded house, and the performance was a pleasure to all who were there. On this occasion, for the first time in eighty years, membership in the tribe was duly conferred upon a white man. This is in accordance with one of the oldest customs of the tribe, and only comes after long and intimate acquaintance with the one upon whom the honor is bestowed. Jack Collins, who has been here among them for ten years and knows every native in southeastern Alaska, was singled out of the audience, given a nice, bright coat of war paint and adopted as a full-fledged member of the tribe, after which he took part in the ceremonies of the evening. Jack's tribal name is Dault-ka, which, being translated into English, means "free." The last man upon whom this honor was bestowed was an English trader who took the Indian name of Ka-Klutech.

An Oregon exchange editor says: "It is little use for the local editor to waste his lungs and sprain his spine in trying to boom a town when the citizens all stand around with their hands in their pockets and indifferently wait for something to turn up. If the capitalists or business men do not put their shoulders to the wheel and do a little boosting it is useless for the editor to try and boom things. He can write boom articles till he gets black in the face, but if the citizens themselves do not take hold and push, the town will forever stick in the mud. Of what use is it for the local paper to suggest improvements and new enterprises if the suggestions are not acted upon. One man cannot boom a town. It requires the concerted action of the citizens. When one man shoulders a town and attempts to carry it, there are always a lot of cranky kickers ready to jump on top of the load. Unity of action is what counts."

C. Edward Weber, the well known authority on trout fishing, and Capt. N. J. Svindseth, intend soon to open a correspondence school in scientific angling. They are fixing up quarters in Patenau building, and have engaged W. D. Grant to answer all inquiries in regard to fly-casting. Mr. Weber will instruct in bait fishing, ice fishing, etc., while Mr. Svindseth will have charge of the branch of camp-cooking, fuel-getting and boatmanship. The school is the result of the unparalleled success of the two gentlemen at Pat's Lake last week. Address all inquiries to L. C. Patenaude, clerk of the school.

In a letter to Postmaster Worden, W. E. Humphreys, representative from the State of Washington, sends his congratulations to Wrangell on being connected with the outside world by cable. He also says things look favorable for securing an appropriation at this session of congress for the survey of the proposed Dry Straits during the coming summer. For the intense interest manifested in securing legislation for the benefit of this section, Mr. Humphreys is entitled to the gratitude of every resident of southeastern Alaska.

The newspapers tell a good story in which the wife of the late United States Minister to China cut considerable of a figure. When in the Celestial kingdom she paid \$90 for a rug against the remonstrances of her husband, who averred that she knew nothing of the value of rugs and would be cheated by the owner. Mrs. Conger brought her purchase home with her, and when in Chicago sold it to a dealer in rugs, who had offered her \$7,000 for it, and invested the money in her new California home.

Bishop P. T. Rowe and niece arrived up from Ketchikan on the Cottage City, and on Sunday evening the bishop occupied the pulpit at St. Philip's Church. Monday evening, sixteen natives were confirmed and three baptized. Tuesday evening a social for natives was held at the church. Last evening a number of whites were confirmed, and tonight another social will be held, to which all are invited. The bishop will this summer make a visit to the parishes of his diocese.

The story is told of a young lady in Ketchikan who stepped into a drug store recently and asked how to take a dose of castor oil without tasting it. The clerk fooled around a while and then asked her if she'd like a glass of lemonade. Of course she would. He then wanted to know if she had tasted the oil. "Heavens, no!" she exclaimed, "did you put it in the lemonade?" He told her he had. "Oh Lord!" she said, "I wanted it for my mother."

The department is preparing a campaign for the protection of Alaskan fish and for the improvement of conditions here. The plan will be perfected at once and carried into execution next season. Among the plans proposed is the erection and installation of three new hatcheries of immense size.

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

IN THE FINE NEW BUILDING

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY COMING

BARGAINS

ALL THE TIME. SEE THEM!

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits, Wrangell, Alaska

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR

CHRISTMAS GOODS

New Line of Carpets and Linoleums; Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes; Fancy Candles and Perfumes

Everything to Furnish the House Complete

St. Michael Trading Company

THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC OF SAINT LOUIS IS THE BEST HOME NEWSPAPER

Throughout the great Western and Southwestern country the Republic is recognized as the BEST home newspaper. It is read regularly by more than a half million persons, twice every week, and is firmly established as a welcome visitor to the homes of its great multitude of subscribers by a reputation founded in the progress of almost an entire century, it is at once the oldest and most complete weekly newspaper published in the vast territory through which it circulates. The Twice-a-week Republic contains all the news of the world, and is consequently the mirror that reflects the doings of the world at large.

The price of this great paper is \$1.00 per year; but as an inducement to give our subscribers all the news, cheap, to all who will pay their subscriptions ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE we will send the SENTINEL AND TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC for \$2.00 per year—the price of the SENTINEL alone. Don't miss this opportunity of getting your reading for the next year.

DR. HARRY C. DEVIGHNE GENERAL PRACTICE.

Calls attended day or Night. Wakefield Building, Wrangell, Alaska.

ELIAS RUUD

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. U. S. DEPUTY LAND SURVEYOR. O. R. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR. VALDESVILLE, ILL. JUNEAU, ALASKA.

Local and General

The Wrangell Drug Co. John A. Kelly was in from Petersburg last week.

Read the town treasurer's delinquent tax list in another column.

Mr. F. H. Gray is able to be at work again, after his late severe illness.

Dr. Steiner was down from Douglas last week, doing assessment work on his claims near here.

A maiden named Josephine King dropped dead while attempting to sing. Then a neighbor next door, whom her songs had made sore, bowed his head and said: "Death, where's thy sting?"

J. A. Mason came in from the narrows on the Far Niente, last week. He says they are busy getting out timbers and piling for the wharf and cold storage plant which is to be built there during the coming summer.

The report comes from Ketchikan of a recent shooting affray, the result of which is that John Leavers is dead and James Marengo will face a charge of murder at the next term of court.

The January mail from Telegraph Creek is expected to leave that place today. If traveling is favorable, the carriers should reach here about Monday of next week.

Edward Baker was last week convicted of furnishing liquor to natives. He was sentenced to four months, and Deputy Marshal Grant took him to Juneau on the Cottage City.

Hon. Fred Page Tustin, formerly U. S. Commissioner at Wrangell, dropped dead recently on the streets of Seattle, where he had made his home of late.

The Dirigo was in Thursday night and discharged fifty tons of coal for Johnny Grant, making glad the hearts of many citizens who were without fuel.

Miss Mabel Winters last week received word of the severe illness of her mother, and will leave for Portland on the first southbound steamer.

A. Osborne, Charley Olsen and Mr. Engstrom left on Monday for the vicinity of Horn Cliff, where they will trap and look for hand logs.

The steamer Jefferson, which has just been converted into an oil burner, takes the Dolphin's place, and is scheduled to leave Seattle today.

After a happy vacation of two weeks, school again began to "keep" Monday, and the pupils have settled to the work of the home stretch.

Ole Aase came down on the Dolphin from the narrows, where he has been working for Capt. Holstad.

Carson & Denny are getting ready to open their saloon in the new Jensen building, February 1st.

Claire Snyder returned to Ketchikan on the Dolphin, after spending the holidays at home.

Glory be! Weather moderating.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has withdrawn from the Alaska Steamship Association. This action breaks up the association and leaves the freight tariff and passenger rates open for each company to make such terms as it desires. The withdrawal has created a sensation among transportation men, and it is freely predicted that there will be a big rate war among the companies operating to Alaska.

General James Allen, commanding the signal corps, has made a special report favoring a second cable from Seattle to Alaska. He says the main cable at the present time is overburdened with business, and that two cables could be used worked to advantage. He also says the laying of another cable would provide a remedy in case one of them should break or fail to work.

C. E. Jury, manager of the Portage Mountain Mining Company's claims on Duncan Canal, returned to Wrangell last week, after quite an extended trip, embracing Chicago and New York. Mr. Jury and Charley Bielby made a flying trip over to Petersburg, Thursday, returning with the little craft well covered with ice.

Representative Humphreys is urging upon President Roosevelt the necessity for better protection for game in Alaska. He wishes to have the present license fee materially increased and a limit set to the number of each species of game which may be killed by one man. Governor Hogarth is also in favor of several changes in the game.

In eight hours, one day during the week, this office turned out 2,000 letter heads, 2,000 envelopes and 500 cards for Johnny Grant, 500 statements for Walter Waters, 250 handbills and 300 tickets for the native exhibition, and fifty calling cards, all of which work was printed by foot power. Best that, any one-man shop in Alaska.

During the week Jack Collins and H. C. Devighne located on a tract of land just across the creek from the Wrangell grave yard, which will be cleared and fitted up for a cemetery for deceased members of the Penevolut Protective Order of Elks and their families.

A man in a neighboring town named Bill had a bill board. Bill also had a bill board. The board bill board Bill, so Bill sold his bill board to pay his board bill. After Bill sold his bill board to pay his board bill, the board bill no longer bored Bill.

Jeff Casson pulled out Monday for his trapping ground on Zarembo.

Treasurer's Delinquent Tax Sale

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 29 of Ordinance No. 12 of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, duly passed and approved on the 4th day of August, 1904, providing for the sale of property to satisfy assessments against the same in said Town, where the taxes have become delinquent, I will, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. on

Monday, February 11, 1907

in front of the Red Men's Hall, building in said town, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder (or bidders) for cash in hand on day of sale, the following described lots, parts of lots, buildings and other property described in this notice to satisfy the unpaid taxes on same for the year 1906:

Berg, Jorgen—Building and tract of land formerly known as the Magilligan property..... \$ 10.00
Clark, Wiloughby—One house and lot on Front street, opposite Pen-
el Mission..... 2.00
Cush, Nicholas (native)—One house and lot on the east side of Etolin Bay..... 50
Culay, Tom—One house and lot on First Island..... 25
Gleason, James—One house and lot on Front street, back of Molly Kelly property..... 1.00
Hamilton, Chas. L.—One house and lot on Siskine Avenue..... 2.50
Jennings, R. W.—One lot on Magilligan street back of the Catholic church..... 25
Klaugitz, Mrs.—One house and lot near Warring..... 50
Kashebs—One house and lot near Jim Cooney property..... 1.00
Kasunk-Chernoff, Lillian—House and lot near Jeweller Kasunk Kenney, James—One house and lot on Siskine Avenue..... 1.75
Lee, Albert—One house and lot in rear of Royalty's house..... 1.00
Lee, Yelmar—One house and lot on Front street..... 1.00
Leisner, Gus—One log house and lot on Front street..... 50
Lott, Dan—One house and lot on Cow Alley..... 1.50
Lott, Mrs. (Native)—Two houses and lots back of Snodgrass restaurant..... 2.50
One lot on Point Snodgrass..... 50
One lot on Front street near the electric light plant..... 50
Martindale, John—One house and lot on Front street..... 1.00
Markworth, Harry—One lot and cabin at head of Etolin Bay..... 25
Meyer, Harry—One house and lot on east side of Etolin Bay..... 50
Roe, Charles—One house and lot known as the Gus Johnson house..... 75
Shake, George—One house and lot on Island..... 1.50
One house and tract of land near Mill Creek..... 4.50
Thomas, Bob estate—One house and lot near Tom Kannanist..... 50
Tying, Clarence—One house and lot near Presbyterian church..... 50
Wakefield, Lee H.—One house and lot on Church street..... 75
One house or such part of same as may be within the incorporate limits of the Town of Wrangell..... 3.00
Yakamak, Paul—One house and lot on Front street..... 75
Smith, Mrs. R.—One house and lot on Front street..... 1.00
Dated at Wrangell, Alaska this 10th day of January, A. D. 1907.
L. C. PATENAUDE
Treasurer and ex-officio Tax Collector of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY
THE
TOLEDO BLADE
TOLEDO, OHIO

In many respects the Toledo Blade is the most remarkable weekly newspaper published in the United States. It is the only newspaper expected to have a circulation for more years than any newspaper printed in America. Furthermore, it is the only paper which will give its readers the news of the world as arranged for them by the world's greatest newspaper, the Toledo Blade. The Blade is published every day, except on Sundays and holidays, and is read by more than 100,000 people who do not read daily newspapers. The Blade is a weekly paper, and is published every week, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a paper of the highest quality, and is read by more than 100,000 people who do not read daily newspapers. The Blade is a weekly paper, and is published every week, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a paper of the highest quality, and is read by more than 100,000 people who do not read daily newspapers.

OUR CLUBBING OFFERS

In order to give our subscribers a good opportunity to get an abundance of reading matter for the entire family, we make the following generous offers: THESE ARE STRICTLY PAID-IN-ADVANCE PRICES

Sentinel and Toledo Weekly Blade, one year.....	\$2.00
Sentinel and Twice-a-week Republic, one year.....	2.00
Sentinel and Review of Reviews.....	4.00
Sentinel, Review of Reviews and Woman's Home Companion.....	5.00
Above three and Success Magazine.....	5.65
All of above mentioned papers and magazines, one whole year, only.....	6.25

HERE IS ANOTHER OFFER

To any subscriber to the Sentinel who owns subscription for two years or more, and who will pay up the delinquency and \$3.00 in advance, we will send any three of the above magazines or papers and the Alaska Sentinel for a whole year.

FROM TRAPPER TO CONSUMER

Is one GOOD REASON why we can pay MORE FOR RAW FURS than the average fur dealer.

We Manufacture Direct for the Retail Trade Our Retail Fur Store is located at 183 Dearborn St., the center of Chicago's Finest Retail Business. Write for Price List when you are ready to ship.

H. A. SCHOENEN

Manufacture and Dealer of RAW FURS

130-132 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

We pay Special Prices for Fine Furs from Canada, Alaska and Northwest Territory

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VRANGEL.....ALASKA.

Russia has her generals; we have our umpires.

Alcohol is a good motive power. Note the speed at which it helps a man along to the poorhouse.

Carnegie spells kissed "kist," but the change creates no change in the methods of going about the matter.

It is quite possible that even the President will forget occasionally and spell some of them the old way.

The first move of a spelling reform in Russia would be to take a cold chisel and knock off the ski's and vitch's.

Perhaps the man who invented seedless grapes will now produce watermelons that will have handles to carry them by.

Never having used tobacco in any form, Banker Hipple of Philadelphia might have lived to a ripe old age, had he not committed suicide.

Threatened with a kiss, an Oklahoma girl jerked her head back suddenly and broke her neck. The moral of which is in the application thereof.

The trouble is that after you have mastered the reformed orthography of 800 words the reformers will come along with 800 more equally as bad.

Scientists declare that the Arctic ice regions will extend until they annihilate our civilization. In other words, if we do not get to the North Pole it will come after us.

A Chinaman has been arrested in Chicago for "mashing." Can there be any further doubt concerning the yellow man's advancement in the ways of civilization?

The captain of the American ship Bangalore reports having seen an iceberg nine miles long and 800 feet high, but it is too late in the year to arouse enthusiasm with a lie like that.

Nature always does things about right. When she creates a man with a weakness for putting his foot in his mouth, she invariably provides him with an adequate breadth of mouth.

Some newspapers are so thoroughly prejudiced against Mr. Rockefeller that they continue to print bald-headed portraits of him, notwithstanding he has gone to the expense of purchasing a wig.

The Wall Street Journal is the latest to follow James J. Hill in teaching the farmer how to farm. It is a good deal easier and more delightful for a man who does not know a plow from a harrow to tell how to do it than it is to do the same.

As showing how the human race has succeeded in climbing upward during the last hundred years it is worth recalling that when General Pike discovered the peak now bearing his name he said no man ever would be able to reach its summit.

Though the waste and suffering of the wars of the last half century have been terrible, they were not without compensation. As a direct consequence of some and an indirect consequence of others, what we regard as the beneficent principle of democracy has been immensely promoted in Italy, in France, in Cuba, and progress, we may be sure, has been made possible in Russia. It is not for merely selfish reasons that the governments of the modern world are very cautious as to the beginning of disarmament.

The last generation has been remarkable for its development of colossal fortunes. It is well within a reasonable estimate to say that the combined fortunes of six great capitalists of to-day, fortunes which have been the product of the enterprise of the last thirty years, make a total of \$1,100,000,000. In 1870 it would have been difficult to have discovered in this country six private fortunes which would have aggregated \$250,000,000. This simple fact is perhaps the most striking illustration which could be given of the extraordinary growth of wealth in the United States in a few hands. It should not be forgotten, however, that the wealth of the country has in the same time increased from \$30,000,000,000 to \$104,000,000,000, and the per capita wealth from \$779 to about \$1,254.

A remarkable example of the skill and preciseness of engineering achievements is afforded by the measurements which were taken before completing the junction of the tunnels under the Hudson River at New York, under construction by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is shown that these structures, starting from the opposite shores and meeting in the middle of the river, have been carried forward under the river bed with such accuracy that they will meet and fit into each other with a variation of a sixteenth of an inch. In other words, hundreds of yards of subterranean construction through mud and water have been traversed with practically no more variation from the prescribed lines than if they had been laid out on an open plain. Joined with this is another record even more creditable. Although this sort of tunnel work is classed as extra hazardous and

in similar enterprises fatalities have occurred, it is stated that not a single life has been lost in this construction.

President Roosevelt's letter to Rear Admiral Thomas, commending him for his stand in the matter of the damage suit of a sailor who was excluded from a public place of entertainment because of his uniform, and inclosing a check for \$100 toward the expenses of the suit, calls renewed attention to the discussion which is going on in the country over the attitude manifested toward enlisted men in the uniform of the United States. When soldiers or sailors are on parade or when, in time of public danger, they march to the scene of war or press forward to protect persons or property, they win public applause. Thousands have their emotions quickly stirred by the sight of the lines of blue and the flying flags. It is strange that the same soldiers or sailors, when out of ranks mingling with their fellow citizens, often fail to receive the treatment accorded to the meaneast civilian. The soldier in war is a hero; in peace, it sometimes seems as if no one wants him around. The President makes a strong statement about the personnel of the soldiers and sailors: "There is no finer body of men in all our country than the enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States, and I cannot sufficiently express my indignation and contempt for anyone who treats his uniform save with the respect to which it is entitled." If all agreed with the executive on this point there would be no insults offered to uniformed representatives of army and navy. There is great difficulty in getting good men to join the army and navy. The "rough and tough" often try to enlist, while men of fair common school education, physically qualified, are hard to get. The requirements of enlisting officers are severe. Not one-quarter of the men who apply are accepted. Among them are some low grade men so far as personal habits go, but as a rule they are even in this respect up to the average of citizenship. Still the temptations offered to them, owing to their mode of life, are trying and some of them yield easily. It is easy to show disrespect to the uniform if the wearer of it forgets his own obligation to it, but this does not often happen. The average American seldom comes in contact with a soldier or sailor. His opinion is likely to be adverse toward an enlisted man because of slanderous stories he has heard or owing to popular notions falsely entertained. For the soldier or sailor as a class he has little regard, because he knows little about life in the navy, except as he has read of it in the "tales for the marines," and possibly does not believe in a standing army. It is not difficult for the "plain citizen" to show lack of regard for the uniform, even though he knows the wearer of it has sworn to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution and the country, if need be, with the sacrifice of his life. With the new spirit in favor of a larger and better army and navy must come more general respect for the men who make them both respectable. The attitude of the President and admiral toward the case of the sailor at Newport will have great effect in creating a public sentiment opposed to discrimination against any worthy man in the uniform of his country.

THE MOUNTAINS OF MYSTERY.

A Rhapsody Upon the Catskills of New York State. Rip's "Village of Falling Water," Palenville, lies at the base of old High Peak, in the Catskills, and from the summit, looking far out over a field of fleecy, cloud-tipped peaks, the gilded dome of the capitol at Albany tosses back the sparkling sunlight which glistens in the silvery Hudson below as though seeking to detain it in its mad onward rush to the pathless sea.

Side by side on the southern border of this forest mountainland, rising over 4,000 feet out of the valley beneath, stand as sturdy, silent sentinels Round Top and High Peak—the latter so graphically described by Cooper's Leatherstocking in "The Pioneers." Halfway up the northern slope of these twin guardians, from the rustic veranda of one of the artistic mountain homes within the confines of the restricted residential districts of Sunset, Santa Cruz and Twilight parks, looking out over thick branching tree tops, nature's color scheme presents a never-ceasing change. Beginning with early morn, looking eastward through the cove across the valley of the Hudson to where the sun gradually wheels his broad disk up from behind the bold sky-line of the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts, and throughout the midday, when the picturesque play of thick cumulous clouds presents unceasing attraction, as their softening shades silently creep from peak to peak, until, at fading eve, out through the glen westward appear silhouetted against the sky, massive banks of blazing fires, a dazzling prelude to the mellow afterglow of the declining god as he passes out over the threshold of another day.—Four-Track News.



"Can't I do something for you?" "No, thanks, I don't believe in quacks."—Life.

The reputations of banks and women are easily affected.

ALL MEN SOON HAVE to be HONEST?



STENSLAND AND HIS PLACE OF CAPTURE.

Paul Stensland's arrest at Tangier will serve a useful purpose in dispelling the popular impression which seems to prevail that criminals are safe from capture if they can only manage to reach some country which is not bound by any extradition treaty with the one from which they have fled. Anything that can bring home to men inclined to offend against the laws of the land that nowhere in the world can they find safety from the avenging hand of justice is calculated to act as a deterrent of crime, and is therefore an advantage to the commonwealth. Under the circumstances the capture of the defaulting president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, in Morocco and his surrender to the United States authorities by the Moorish authorities cannot be made too widely known.

The fact of the matter is that the principle of extradition exists among all civilized powers, even when for one reason or another it is not covered by any hard and fast international convention, and requests for the surrender of criminals addressed by one government to another are granted on the ground of international courtesy and comity, even in the absence of treaty stipulations. This practice not only prevails among the Christian countries of Europe and of this western hemisphere, but has likewise been to all intents and purposes adopted by Asiatic and north African States, such as, for instance, Morocco. Thus the United States has on a number of occasions arrested and surrendered foreign fugitive criminals here in response to applications from governments with which no extradition arrangements existed at the time. President Lincoln in 1863 caused the arrest and the surrender to the Spanish authorities of a man of the name of Arguelles in the absence of any extradition treaty with Spain. Arguelles, who had been the lieutenant governor of a province in Cuba, was charged with a number of atrocious crimes against the common law, among the minor accusations being one to the effect that he had sold into slavery several hundred negroes illegally brought from Africa. On the authority of Secretary Seward he was arrested by a United States marshal and turned over to the Spanish police officers, who took him back to Havana for trial. A motion was at once made in the United States Senate calling the President to account for the matter, arguing that, in the absence of a treaty of extradition and of congressional legislation touching the surrender of fugitive criminals to the Spanish government, he had exceeded his powers as chief magistrate. To this Secretary Seward replied to the

effect that the President had given up Arguelles under the rules of international comity, which prescribe as a matter of courtesy the compliance with demands of this kind addressed by one civilized power to another, and he added that Mr. Lincoln had likewise acted in the affair in accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, which is not in favor of the principle of offering asylum to fugitive criminals from abroad, but distinctly adverse thereto. A number of years later the Spanish government returned the compliment by surrendering to the United States "Boss" Tweed, although it was only some time afterward that an extradition treaty between this country and Spain was concluded.

Morocco Unsafe. Stensland's case is an instance of what may be done where no extradition treaty exists. At the present time there are in force extradition treaties between the United States and thirty-two countries. With other countries, notably China, Egypt, Greece, Persia, Portugal and Siam, the United States has not negotiated treaties of this character. This is why the globe trotter finds a collection of adventurers in Shanghai, Cairo, Athens and Lisbon, although it must be admitted that these adventurers usually are of a class who do this country a kindness by quitting it. While many of them are "wanted" by the police, they are not "wanted badly," for their offenses usually have been against individuals who do not feel disposed to hunt them down all over the globe.

A study of the various extradition treaties in force between this and other countries gives a fair indication of how foreign peoples regard some crimes. For instance, a man who commits a burglary in the United States cannot be extradited from Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Haiti or Prussia, yet even Luxembourg, of which, doubtless, the burglar never heard, would give him up for this offense. All countries with which these treaties are in force will give up counterfeits, yet only two out of thirty-two countries—Guatemala and Mexico—will hand over a person charged with having counterfeited tools in his possession. All are content to give up a forger, but a person charged with fraud cannot be easily extradited if the property involved is less than \$200. Bigamy, apparently, is not considered a very serious crime by some nations. Naturally Turkey would not permit the extradition of a bigamist, and in only eight countries out of thirty-two is it unsafe for a much-married fugitive to be found. Even Great Britain will not give up a bigamist who is trying to escape the laws of another country.

FIRST M. E. CONFERENCE.

Hold Its First Meeting After Organization in This House. In this building the Methodist Episcopal conference held its first meeting, which is claimed to be the first of its kind in America, after its organization in 1784. This house is one mile from



HISTORIC HOUSE IN LOUISBURG, N. C.

Louisburg, N. C., and is still in an excellent condition. It is built in the old style, of massive timbers, and has five rooms in the basement, four on the second floor, and two in the attic. The upper room of this house, in which Bishop Coke said the first conference was held, is about 20 feet square, and quite large enough to seat comfortably the 23 that were present. Just 110 years later—1895—Bishop Wilson, while presiding over conference in Louisville, by invitation, went out to visit this house and held services, and by a singular coincidence, the number present was 23.

Gold. The first mention which we have of gold is in the eleventh verse of the second chapter of Genesis, and in other words four thousand and four years before Christ.

Gold was used as money by the ancient Egyptians at a very early date. Herodotus tells that the invention of the coinage of gold belongs to Lydia, about 750 B. C. Authorities conflict about the first coinage of gold. Some say it was Miletus, and some the Persians, but there are no records to show just when.

of her country sister; that is the secret of her more youthful appearance. Nothing else ages one more rapidly than monotony—a dead level existence without change of scene or experience. The mind must be kept fresh or it will age, and the body cannot be younger than the mind.

Few minds are strong enough to overcome the aging influence of the monotonous life which rules in the average country home. City people have infinitely greater variety of life. They enjoy themselves a great deal more than country people. They work hard when at work, but when they are through, they drop everything and have a good time. There is no doubt that the theater, in spite of its many evils, has done a great deal toward erasing the marks of age. People who laugh much retain their youth longer.—O. S. Marden in "Success Magazine."

Gold. The first mention which we have of gold is in the eleventh verse of the second chapter of Genesis, and in other words four thousand and four years before Christ.

Gold was used as money by the ancient Egyptians at a very early date. Herodotus tells that the invention of the coinage of gold belongs to Lydia, about 750 B. C. Authorities conflict about the first coinage of gold. Some say it was Miletus, and some the Persians, but there are no records to show just when.

The Study of Poetry. Never before was there so much study of poetry and the drama. This is due to the modern extension of education and to the spread of reading matter among the masses. Poetry is not the fashion of an hour; it is an eternal need of the soul—a need that increases with the increase of intellectual light.—"Success Magazine."

If you hope to succeed, you can't give credit to every man who asks it; you must occasionally speak up, and plainly say no.

Are you so conceited that you believe people never talk behind your back?

EXPLORATIONS OF PIKE.

They Had Political Consequences Not Foreseen in That Time.

General Zebulon Pike's explorations of 1806-1807 had political consequences which neither Pike nor anybody else in his day could foresee, says the Review of Reviews. Although he was well treated by the Spaniards, his capture by them intensified the desire of Americans, especially in the west, to drive Spain out of Mexico. Written in 1808 and published in 1810, his report pointed out the wealth of Mexico's natural resources, showed the weakness of Spain's hold on that country, and urged her expulsion by an American army if Bonaparte should seize the Spanish throne, which Bonaparte did while Pike was writing, and held it for six years.

Pike's report sent Magee, Kemper, Long, and other adventurers from our side of the line over into Texas and other parts of Mexico. More important still, it incited Moses Austin to get from Ferdinand VII.'s representatives in 1820 permission to establish a colony of Americans in Texas, which his son, Stephen F. Austin, planted there in 1822. When the Mexicans soon afterward drove Spain out the inevitable race conflict with the Americans began, which culminated in Sam Houston's victory over Santa Anna at San Jacinto in 1836, and the establishment of the Texas republic.

By the annexation of Texas in 1845 the United States inherited Texas' boundary dispute with Mexico, and this led to the war of 1846-1848, which, through conquest and purchase, placed the stars and stripes over the present New Mexico, Arizona (except that part below the Gila, which Gadsden bought in 1853), California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and pushed our territory in the southwest onward to the Pacific. While the American and Mexican commissioners were fixing up their peace pact at Guadalupe Hidalgo in the opening days of 1848, James W. Marshall made his gold discovery in the raceway of Sutter's mill, on the American fork of the Sacramento, which made California knock for admission as a state before the politicians had time to organize it as a territory, incited the search which led to the gold and silver strikes in other parts of the West, and swung the country's center of political gravity far toward the sunset.



Heat Rash or Prickly Heat.

Heat Rash or Prickly Heat.—This is an inflammation of the sweat glands and appears as small papules or vesicles more or less thickly set, attended by burning or pricking sensations. It appears suddenly and without fever or other general symptoms. The causes are two-fold—digestive disturbances—often very slight—and heat. The treatment and management hinge upon the cause. Too active treatment may do more harm than good. If any medicine is given, it should be acid and lemon juice is one of the best. It should be well diluted with water and given at a time when it will not interfere with the food or milk. If a child is debilitated, pale and thin, tonics may be required before recovery is complete. The food should be of the proper character and its digestion rendered as perfect as possible. If there is constipation, Rochelle salts should be given at the outset.

Hay Fever.

Hay Fever.—The disorder known as hay fever, while not dangerous, is extremely uncomfortable. It resembles a violent catarrh, although it excites the eyes and tear glands rather than the nasal membrane. Some authorities attribute the trouble to hay, others to the pollen of certain flowers—notably the golden rod—a third group to trickys nerves and a fourth to emanations from mice, rabbits or other animals. Owing to the wide diversity of opinion about the cause, there is no uniformity in the methods of treatment. Here are a few of the remedies: Local bleeding, aperients, quinine, tonics, iron, opium, mercury, digitalis, cocaine, menthol, ammonia vapors and sprays, besides special treatment for conjunctivitis, rhinitis and bronchitis. It is doubtful, however, if any lasting results are obtained with these things.

Comfort at Any Cost.

The ways of the newly rich continue to afford amusement, both to those not yet rich and those who have long been so. There is a good story, says Mrs. John Lane, in a recent essay, which is an addition to the general fund of such humor.

A certain magnate was giving a dinner. After the ladies returned to the drawing-room the hostess, tinkling and glittering with diamonds, leaned back in a great tufted chair and shivered slightly. A footman went in search of her maid.

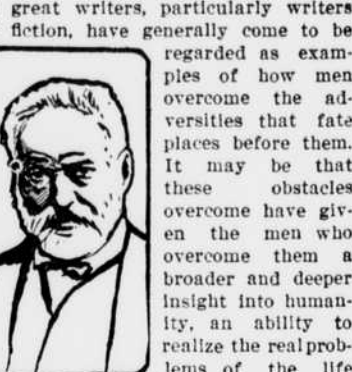
"Francoise," said the magnate's lady with languid magnificence, "I feel chilly; bring me another diamond necklace."

Bookkeeping.

Secretary—Under what head shall I put down the cost of the operation performed on the baroness? Baron—General repairs.—Translated for Tales from Simplicissimus.

A LITTLE LESSON IN ADVERSITY.

For some reason or other the lives of great writers, particularly writers of fiction, have generally come to be regarded as examples of how men overcome the adversities that fate places before them. It may be that these obstacles overcome have given the men who overcome them a broader and deeper insight into humanity, an ability to renounce the real problems of the life more clearly. There have been examples enough in the lives of famous authors to warrant the assumption.



VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Hugo, probably the greatest of French romantic novelists, enjoyed during his childhood advantages that have been denied to many of his fellow-workers. He received an adequate education and careful home training. He had from his earliest years the desire to write. At the age of 15 he composed a tragedy.

It was when Hugo was coming to the realization that he would devote his life to writing, depending on his leisure to give him ample time for his work, that he learned he was absolutely dependent on his talent for a livelihood. It was no longer a whim to write. The grim necessity for writing stared him in the face. With the rigor and strength of a great character he determined to set to work to achieve the ambition of his life.

The results of his work are the wonderful masterpieces of fiction the world admires. In the midst of circumstances which his strangeness made it the more difficult to endure Hugo worked out his greatness.

The name of Alexander Hamilton is so associated in the American mind with brilliancy of achievement that one is not wont to associate anything but prosperity with the statesman who did so much to the shaping of the government of the United States.

That Hamilton's career was anything but meteorically upward is the evidence of his biographers. Even as a boy the peculiar condition of his family relations must have produced a morbidness and sensitiveness in the boy.

During his boyhood he did not have to combat against acute poverty, but just as he came to the threshold of manhood the West Indian property was swept away by one of the most devastating hurricanes the islands had ever suffered. Hamilton had intended coming to college, but all prospects of it seemed to have departed.

With the same determination that always characterized him he set about building up his affairs so that he might attain the cherished object of his hopes. He worked with an energy that was entirely foreign to the climate in which his work had to be done. And he succeeded so well that he was able to enter King's College in New York in a very much shorter time than he had arranged for at first.

The beginning of the Revolutionary War found Hamilton struggling still with his work. That he gave up his personal ambitions to serve the cause of freedom is proof of the same greatness that won for him the praise his fame has deserved.

STORY OF THE CORN COB.

Industry Began in Missouri Thirty Years Ago Annual Output.

Practically all of the corn cob pipes used in the world are made in Missouri, declares the Kansas City Star. The annual production of more than 2,000,000 pounds means approximately 24,000,000 pipes. The material used in their making is specially grown on thousands of acres of Missouri land. Many smokers in England, Germany and other European countries use the "Missouri meerschaum."

The corn cob pipe is essentially a Missouri product. In its present form, improved from the crude object whitened by the casual farm hand since corn cobs were discovered, was the invention of a Missourian. Here it first attained the importance of an article of commerce.

Thirty years ago there lived in Washington, Mo., a village twenty miles from St. Louis, a German cobbler, keysmith, clock repairer and all-round tinker, Henry Tibbe by name. This workman owned a small lathe operated by a treadle, on which he made odd and ingenious objects. One day, while watching the laborious manufacture of a cob pipe, shaped and hollowed out with a jackknife, it occurred to Tibbe that he could make much better pipes on his lathe. He tried the experiment and a little later was turning out the now famous "Missouri meerschaums" by thousands.

The simple expedient of turning pipes on a lathe was not the end of Tibbe's improvements. He realized that the very porous quality that made

corn pipes sweet to the smoker tended to make them shortlived. Many cobs were so porous that air passed through the sides, hastening combustion of the pipes as well as of the tobacco. Tibbe tried closing the pores with glue, putty and other substances until he chanced upon plaster of paris, which worked admirably. Then he patented the perfected "meerschaum."

As there had never been any wholesale demand for corn cobs, the newly established pipe factory soon exhausted the available supply, and the manufacture of pipes came to a standstill. Believing the industry would grow rapidly if he could procure the right sort of material the inventor determined to search the country over for it. The quality of cobs in the vicinity of the pipe factory had not been satisfactory, as agricultural experiments had been toward increasing the size of the grain and diminishing the size of the cob. Tibbe wanted large cobs. He had no interest in the grain.

In his efforts to find the most satisfactory material the inventor made a tour of the Southern States, finally returning home in triumph. He had discovered a grade of corn, despised by intelligent farmers, that "ran" to cob in its development. He procured a quantity of seed, made contracts with farmers to plant it, and at the end of the following season had ample material from the Mississippi and Arkansas swamps, also for use in the factory.

The stems for the pipes, made of reeds were easily procurable. They grew rank over thousands of acres of waste land.

Protected by his patent, Tibbe and one or two associates enjoyed for seventeen years a monopoly in the manufacture of cob pipes. In that time the industry grew rapidly and netted the owners substantial fortunes. The original design for the pipes was elaborated upon, and there were added many fancy shapes, including cigar and cigarette holders.

With the expiration of the patent right, competition sprang up in the little town of Washington. There are five factories there now, all prospering through the ever growing demand for the homely cob.

The merits of the "Missouri meerschaum" are now universally appreciated, and all sorts and conditions of people enjoy its soothing companionship. Even the hard-headed Briton, wedded to his stocky briar, has come to enjoy a smoke from the American cornfield product.

Wealthy Men of Colorado.

Colorado is the State of vast individual fortunes, outranking any other State in the Union on a per capita basis. It has the further distinction that most of its vast fortunes were made within its boundaries not alone in mining but in the cattle industry, in realty speculation, in fruit, sugar beet culture, potato farming and in manufacturing and other mercantile pursuits.

Many people of wealth have moved into the State in the last few years and invested large sums in mining corporations, in the stocks of banks and other enterprises, and are not individually known to the commercial agencies. Still another class represent the retired country capitalist who has moved from the section in which his wealth was acquired to Denver or Colorado Springs. His individual holdings, too, unless they are in realty, are necessarily hidden from the regular commercial information sources.

Who is the richest man in Colorado? David Moffat, capitalist, of Denver. The most conservative estimate of \$15,000,000 was given by two persons who would naturally be expected to exaggerate Mr. Moffat's wealth. On the other hand, from those nearest him, those who ought to know and yet would not allow an exaggerated estimate to be given out, the estimate was between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, giving him an easy lead in the Colorado list.

There are 108 millionaires, and if to these could be added the names of those who have left Colorado after making fortunes it could easily be doubled. The total wealth of the 108 millionaires of Colorado aggregates about \$260,000,000. There is probably no section of the world with a population of less than 600,000 that can show such home production of wealth.

A Good and Sufficient Reason.

A group of convicts were working together in an English dockyard, when it was suggested by one that each man should say what he was "in for." Thereupon in turn they told their experiences. One had killed a man in self-defense; another had put another man's signature to a check; while a third one had married another woman, "thinking" his first wife dead. The only convict who did not make any disclosures was a man who was called "the Parson."

"Well, Parson, what are you 'in for?'" "I don't care to say. Besides, it was only a trifle, and you would not believe it."

"Out with it!" said the others.

"Well, I'll tell you. I was sentenced for not building a church."

Deep silence fell upon the group. Such an excuse for getting penal servitude had never been heard before, and "the Parson" was urged to explain.

"Well, you see, a congregation raised several thousand pounds and entrusted the money to me in order to build a new church—and I didn't build it. That's all."

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Three Months " - 75

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5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

BOOST COLLECTIVELY

By the receipt of letters from the east, we are continually reminded of the ignorance of the eastern people concerning climatic conditions and other important facts prevailing in Alaska. These letters also remind us of the supreme importance of disseminating the real facts among the eastern states.

The prevailing impression that Alaska is a land of nothing but icebergs, snow, hardship and gold has been brought about by the numerous magazine articles written and published when the gold excitement was at its zenith and in which only the extreme northern part of the territory was dealt with, no important report ever having been written about southeastern Alaska. But as time rolls on, the hardy miner and prospector is discovering that gold exists in paying quantities further south than the section which attracted such crowds and created such intense excitement in 1897-8. Consequently, led by the reduction of hardship and the easier accessibility of the same results, the tide of mining activity is setting southward.

It is but a matter of a few years until the mines of the southeastern "panhandle" will be enticing capitalists in large numbers. There is no doubt that the mountains and islands of this section are full of all kinds of precious metals; but the formations are such that these metals can only be taken out by the liberal use of money. But fortune surely awaits those who will put their money into the work.

These facts should be extensively advertised in the money centers of the east, and the sooner it is done, the better it will be. We rise to suggest a Board of Publicity, to consist of one representative from each of the towns and camps of the "panhandle," whose duty it shall be to collect reliable data and publish it to the world through a series of articles in the leading magazines of the country. These representatives could be appointed by public meetings in much the same manner as convention delegates are chosen, and the men so chosen could mutually agree upon where to meet for formulating a plan of action.

If any boosting is to be done, the time is ripe. Such things move slowly, and the boundless opportunities of this part of Alaska should be thoroughly exploited before the exposition in 1909.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

The name of this man will go down the centuries as the best and cleanest type of his race ever known. He is so immeasurably above the common herd of his fellows that in no sort of fairness can his life and character be taken as a measure of race standard. He has done a double life work among and for his people, and is honored everywhere for his bravery, brain and indomitable purpose, as well as for the immensity of his achievement in the interest of the negro; but he is

only one of his kind; there are none to match him in intelligence nor honesty nor ambition; he is a rara avis, and this fact impeaches the gratitude of his race for the blessings he has wrought for it. In no case of human progress does the exception prove the rule so absolutely as in this instance. The negro, in the mass, is as raw today as he ever was; he is constitutionally inert, and to this fundamental cause, and not to white domination must he attribute his continued and radical failure. With rarest exceptions, he is a bearer of burden and the ordinances of nature are not easily combatted.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association has applied at Tacoma, Washington, for a mandamus to compel the Northern Pacific Railway Company to furnish the necessary cars to transport the untold millions of feet of lumber denied shipment, and attacking the status of that road as a common carrier. The suit should be forced to the uttermost limit of review because it is infinitely essential, not only for the railway company itself, but for all businesses relying upon the railway for transportation and must, of necessity, tend to adjust some of the rank injustices now prevailing against the great industries of the country. We believe, however, that long before the courts have sent down a decision in the premise, the situation will have been relieved by the accumulation of new rolling stock that will break the congestion and placate the interest that is seeking the decision. But all the same, a careful ruling on the vital subject, as prayed for, will be of inestimable value in the event of another tie-up and hasten its release, to the comfort and profit of all concerned.

When Frederick Fay, the strike-leader at Hamilton, Ont., hears from his appeal to this government for protection against the mandate of the Dominion Government ordering him out of that territory, he will be sorry, because this government has a fashion of keeping its hands off in matters of that sort. Washington will probably say, that having gone there of his own volition, raised a rumpus in which he got the worst of it, put himself in an altogether ambiguous position, and invited the rigor of the Canadian statutes, he is without claim or standing for interference on the part of Uncle Sam; and such a conclusion will be quite righteous, as well as a patent lesson to other agitators on like errands bent. If he had been imposed upon, denied his rights, divested of his property, or other harsh procedure had been enacted against him, an innocent traveler, or resident in the land of the Canucks, we should be glad to see him righted on the instant, but since the potter is all of his own brewing, his cry for national redress will be heard, and promptly sat down on.

Caruso, the great Italian tenor, was recently convicted in a New York police court of insulting a woman, and fined in the sum of \$10. Signor Caruso probably earns \$500 a day for every day he sings, so he is but mildly affected by the sum of the fine. But Caruso, the star professional, the alleged gentleman, the leader of his particular cult, a conspicuous representative of his nation in this country, has proven himself no better than a dirty corner loafer of America. He has sacrificed more than the pitiful \$10, to the vanity and the nastiness of his nature, and he can never make it up. What of real refined life he has enjoyed in this country at the hands of nice people who take pleasure in recognizing such wonderful gifts as his, he has cast aside for the momentary indulgence of a silly foible or worse. He will not be allowed to forget it for years, and he will drag the shameful record and its memory with him wherever he goes. The news wires of the world have taken care of that.

The department of agriculture employs a machine to smoke cigars. It has four mouthpieces, in each of which a cigar is inserted. For ten seconds the smoke is drawn in and

is then pulled out, the process being repeated every half minute. While the inhaling is going on, the way in which the filler and the wrapper burn are carefully noted, the ash is examined and the odor of the burning tobacco observed. The plant from which each of the cigars is made is known, and the one that makes the best showing in the competition is selected for planting. The test is proving an aid to the American tobacco industry by teaching the farmers what kind of tobacco to plant in order to receive the highest financial returns.

If Count Boni can write a novel or make a presentable figure on the lecture platform, he need not despair of getting pocket money on a reasonable scale. His autobiography would be a seller in proportion to its candor. The veritable confessions of a matrimonial plunger would make romance seem tame.

A district in Maine in which a large surplus of potatoes has accumulated got tired of waiting for railroad transportation and organized a fleet of schooners to relieve the situation. There is only one sure remedy for freight congestion or exorbitant rates.

Mr. Hearst's chief literary assistant says Hearst is "the greatest creator of intelligent discontent this country has ever seen." New York has no use for this champion, and he will fare worse when he tries his discontent intelligence on the provinces.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office up stairs in Wrangell Hotel
WRANGELL, ALASKA

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE
In the United States Commissioner's Court for the First Division, Wrangell Precinct, District of Alaska, in Probate.
In the matter of the estate of August A. Johnson, deceased.
Any and all persons interested in the above named estate are hereby notified that the 15th day of February, 1907 has been fixed by the above entitled court as the day for final hearing and settlement of any and all accounts pertaining to said estate, and to then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said accounts and settlement should not be approved and the administrator discharged.
Made and entered this 11th day of December A. D. 1906.
A. V. R. SNYDER,
U. S. Commissioner and ex-officio Probate Judge.
D13710

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In the matter of the estate of Frank Wadsworth, deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Frank Wadsworth, deceased, to the creditors, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with necessary vouchers within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to G. E. Rodman, administrator of said estate, at his office, in Wrangell, Alaska, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.
Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, December 13, A. D. 1906.
G. E. RODMAN,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Wadsworth, deceased. D13710

SUBSCRIBE

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

If you are, here are some facts which will be interesting to you: Situated 700 miles from Seattle, on the regular steamship route, is the little city of

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FINEST OF CLIMATES

The climate of southeastern Alaska ranges from zero in winter to 90 degrees above in summer, the warm Japan current keeping the temperature up in winter, and the cooling north wind tempering the heated portion of the year. Flowers, vegetable and berries grow in abundance. Wild berries in lavish profusion.

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Great forests of spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar abound on all the adjacent islands and mainland, offering lucrative investment for the lumberman, while there are many fine streams from which to take water power. A good furniture factory will pay.

The fisheries of Alaska need no introduction, as the quantity and quality of their products already attract attention from the marts of the world.

Upwards of a hundred trappers make this place their winter headquarters, and many thousands of dollars' worth of furs are shipped annually.

Deer, bear, duck, geese, etc., abound in such numbers as to make this section a veritable paradise for sportsmen, while caribou, moose, sheep and goats attract hunters from various parts of the globe to the Cassiar hunting grounds up the Stikine River, on which the Hudson's Bay Co. operates an elegant fleet of steamers.

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